

A NEW SPECIES OF *CORANUS* CURTIS FROM SOUTH INDIA (INSECTA - REDUVIIDAE - HARPACTORINAE)¹

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(With sixteen text - figures)

Distant (1902) described six species of *Coranus* Curtis in his Fauna of British India. Capriles (1990) listed six species of *Coranus*, namely *C. militaria* Distant; *C. niger* (Rambur); *C. siva* (Kirkaldy); *C. spiniscutis* Reuter; *C. vitellinus* Distant and *C. wolffi* Lethierry and Severin (*Reduvius aegyptius* Wolff) from Indian faunal limits. Ambrose (1980) redescribed *Coranus vitellinus* Distant and Ambrose & Vennison (1989) described a new species *Coranus soosaii* from South India. In the present paper a new species of *Coranus* is described and illustrated.

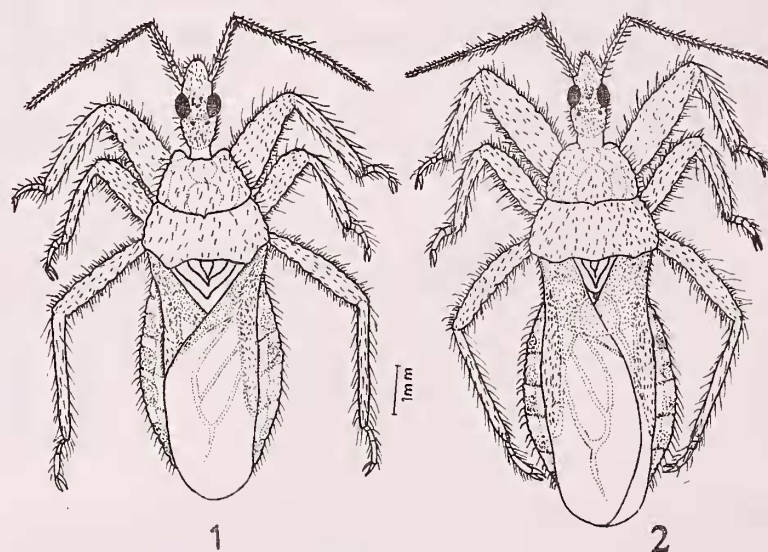
Coranus nodulosus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-16)

Total length 8.72 mm; width across compound eyes 1.0 mm; across prothorax 1.94 mm and across the abdomen 2.86 mm (Fig. 1). Piceous; antennae (except 4th segment), tibiae, tarsi, brown, connexival spots, interior corium fuscous; head, thorax and abdomen above and beneath bear stramineous fine hairs; head oblong and bulbous, 1.92 mm long and 1.0 mm broad; transverse behind eyes, nodulose anteocular portion twice as long as slightly raised postocular portion, ocelli one on each side located just behind the compound eyes (Figs. 1-3); antennae 3.96 mm long, five segmented antennae inserted just in front of the compound eyes, scape the shortest and not passing the apex of the head, third flagellar segment the longest (Figs. 1, 5); rostrum slightly curved; basal and medial segments almost equal and 3rd segment the shortest; rostral tip touching the prosternal groove (Fig. 4).

Pronotum 2.2 mm long and 1.94 mm broad, unicolourous, nodulose, transversely divided just

before middle, longitudinally impressed; anteriolateral angles of the pronotum obtuse and posterolateral angles of pronotum rounded (Figs. 1-3). Scutellum triangular with an erect conical tubercle; fore femora slightly incrassated and swollen, mid femora the shortest and hind femore the longest; tarsi 3 segmented, 1st segment the shortest and 3rd the longest; tibiae devoid of tibial pads but with tibial combs (Figs. 1, 5-7); hemelytra 4.96 mm long and 1.83 mm broad, slightly passing the abdominal apex, venation of hemelytra and hind wings as in figures 1, 8 and 9. Abdomen 4.80 mm long and 2.86 mm broad, nodulose segmental sutures prominent; elongately oval, connexivum narrow and spotted (Figs. 1, 9). Last abdominal segment bears a pair of conspicuous piceous spots. Genitalia as in Figs. 11-16.

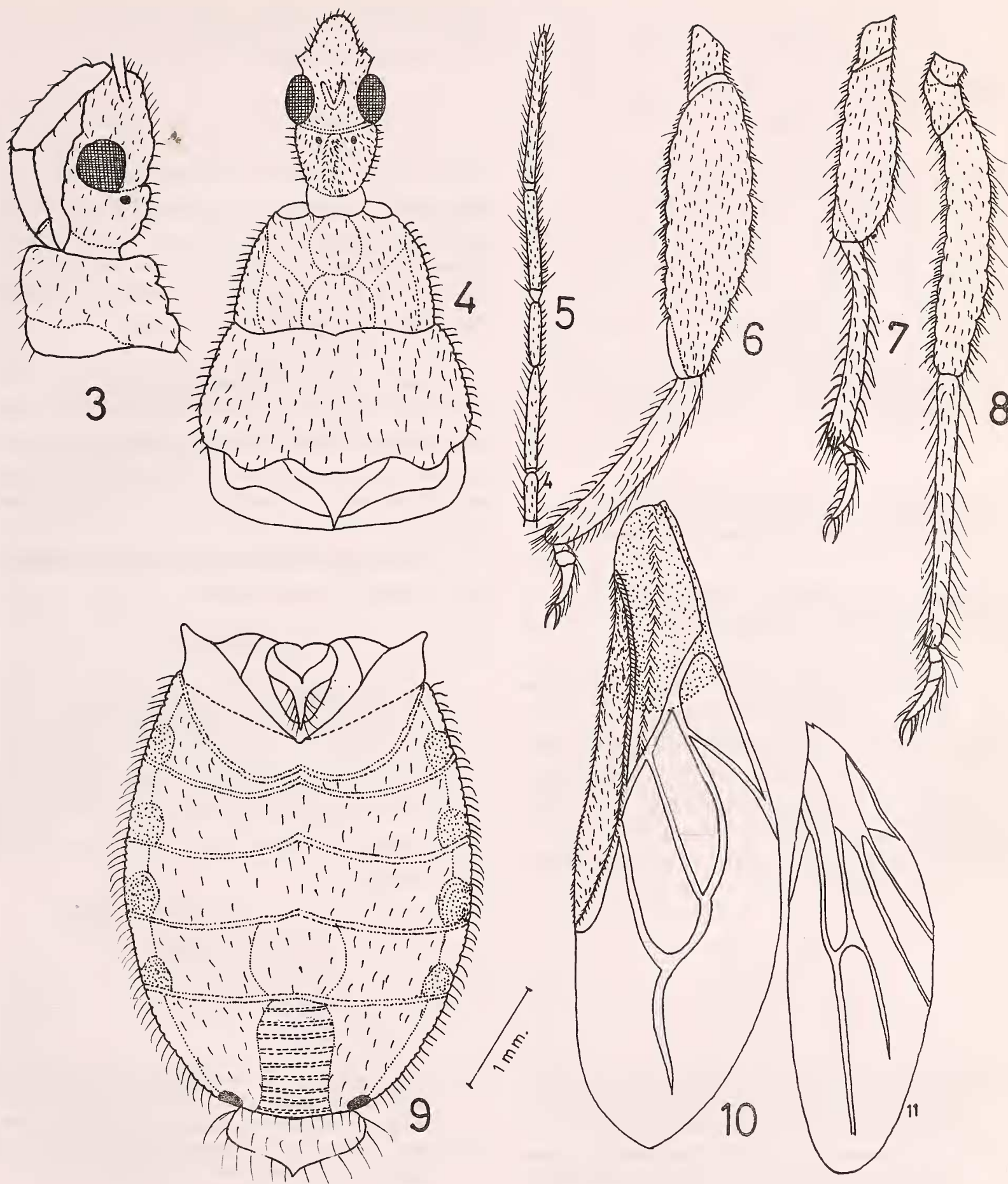
Female has longer anteocular (1.14 mm) and postocular areas (0.89 mm), distance between the eyes (0.56 mm), antennae (4.13 mm), rostrum (2.12 mm), fore, mid and hind legs (1.85, 1.73 and 2.68 mm, respectively), longer abdomen (5.42 mm) and



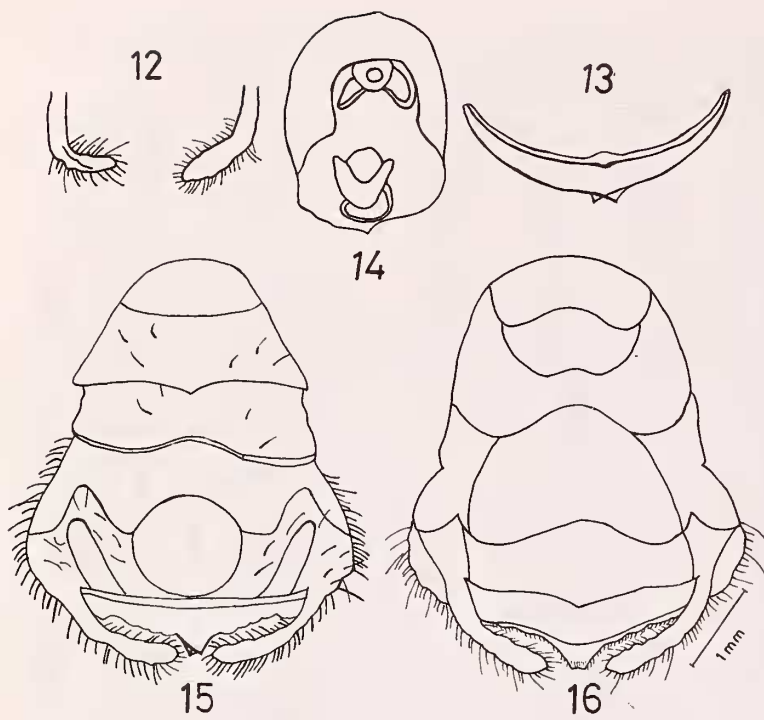
Figs. 1-2. *Coranus nodulosus* sp. nov.
1. Male and 2. Female : dorsal view.

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Figs. 3-11. *Coranus nodulosus* sp. nov. (Male) : 3. head and pronotum lateral view; 4. head and pronotum; 5. antenna; 6-8. fore, mid and hind legs; 9. abdomen dorsal aspect; 10. hemelytra; 11. hind wing.



Figs. 12-16. *Coranus nodulosus* sp. nov.
Male Genitalia: 12. pygophore-dorsal view; 13. pygophore-ventral view; 14. struts; 15. phallus and 16. parameres.

hemelytra (5.68 mm) and broader abdomen (3.34 mm) and hemelytra (2.10 mm).

Type information : Holotype : Male collected from a cotton field at Sivanthipatti, Nellai Kattabomman district, Tamil Nadu, India (altitude 125.33 ± 2.87 m, $8^{\circ}30' N$, $77^{\circ}47' E$) by Sahayaraj on 4. iii. 1990. The holotype is deposited in the Insect collection (No. 7), Entomology Research Unit, St. Xavier's College, Palayankottai, India. The allotype

and paratypes (one male and two females) were collected from cotton fields in and around Sivanthipatti by Sahayaraj on 25. iii .1990.

Affinity: *C. nodulosus* sp. nov. is closely related to *C. soosaii* in having five segmented antenna and scape and 3rd flagellar segment as the shortest and the longest antennal segments, respectively; slightly curved rostrum, with almost equal first and second segments and third the shortest segment; pronotum transversely divided before the middle; scutellum triangular.

However, *C. nodulosus* sp. nov. can be easily differentiated from *C. soosaii* by the slightly raised postocular area, unicolourous pronotum, pale brown corium and brown tibiae; oblong head, longer anteocular (twice as postocular), nodulosus head, prosternum and abdomen.

Etymology: The species is named *C. nodulosus* from its nodulose appearance.

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